

Provincial Edition

The Review-Advertiser

VOLUME 14

CLARESHOLM, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1918

Number 33

The Men's Cash Store

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Boys' Suits and Overcoats
Men's Suits and Overcoats
Men's Underwear and Overshirts

We are agents for Fit-Reform and Hobberlin
Made-to-Measure Clothes — fit guaranteed

C. J. BRAREN

Let Us Eat

More and still more Oatmeal, Barley and Rye and save the Wheat for our Soldiers and Allies.

Guard against WASTE as you would against poison.

Get your Groceries and Fruit from reliable people.

Butter and Eggs Wanted

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This Bread is made by an entirely New Process. It is delicately flavored with New Malt, and will suit the palate of the most fastidious. This Bread is made and baked in the short time of six hours, thus insuring an absolutely sweet loaf of Bread. It is made to conform to the New Food laws, and is without doubt the Best and Most Nutritious Bread that can be obtained anywhere today. Made Fresh Daily. We can satisfy you. Give us a trial. Prices same as ordinary bread.

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Rex Theatre ANNOUNCEMENTS

Friday and Saturday, Oct. 18 & 19
MONROE SALISBURY

In the Bluebird Photoplay

"THE EAGLE"

With EDNA EARLE

By Ethel Hill. Scenario by E. B. Lewis and H. C. Warnock.
Produced by Elmer Clifton.

Monday and Tues., Oct. 21 & 22
FRANKLYN FARNUM

—18—

"A Stranger from Somewhere"

Wednesday & Thurs., Oct. 23 & 24
Universal Special Productions

Matinees will be given every Saturday afternoon from 3:00 to 5:30. Night shows as usual at 8:30 sharp.

ADULTS, 35c.

CHILDREN, 20c.

Clareholm's most popular House of Entertainment.

THE ALLIES TAKE NO STOCK IN GERMAN PEACE PROPOSAL

Sunday last word came over the wires that Germany had accepted the peace terms as laid down by President Wilson, and that the war was over. However, the first reports were much too rosy, and when the full text of the despatches became available, it appeared to be nothing more than the usual German ruse to gain time. The despatches follow:

Washington, Oct. 13.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's inquiry, interpreted as it was being sent by the great wireless tower of Nauen, and forwarded here last night in an official despatch from France, declares Germany is ready to accept President Wilson's peace terms, evacuate the territory as a prerequisite to an armistice and that the bill for peace represents the German people as well as the German government.

Although on its face the text of the German note seems to be a complete acceptance of President Wilson's terms, the people of the United States and the allied congresses should be cautioned against accepting it as such a compliance of the president's demands as will mean immediate cessation of hostilities.

As President Wilson was in New York tonight and expressed comment on the note, his views cannot be ascertained now and none of his official family here in Washington cared to speak for him.

Without any attempt to discuss what appeared to be, at casual reading, an acceptance of the terms, the president has laid down officials were very positive as not accepting the German note as a document which means the end of the war. It needs to be examined and fully considered before the views of the American government can be stated.

Should President Wilson finally decide that there is enough sincerity in Germany's proposition to transmit it to the allies, as the German chancellor requests, it should be borne in mind that Great Britain, France and other belligerent nations had no taken into consideration for decision as to whether an armistice should be granted or whether discussions should be undertaken to carry out the details of the application on President Wilson's peace terms.

The greatest danger facing the United States, officials said here tonight, that they might hastily consider Germany's proposition as the unconditional surrender which the belligerents demand and relax their efforts to continue the victories, at arms and carry over the fourth Liberty loan. On every side in official quarters it was said that this still view of the situation could not be placed before the public too strongly.

London, Oct. 13.—The text of the German reply to President Wilson's note, received by the British foreign office this morning from the British minister at the Hague, Foreign Secretary Balfour and Lord Balfour, Law, the chancellor of the exchequer immediately left it to enter with President Lloyd George, who is awaiting the weekend in the country.

At this juncture it is unlikely that any responsible British minister will make any detailed declaration on the situation arising from Germany's reply to the president of the United States. The next step seems to be for the president to consult with the allies, for a general consideration of the German answer.

On the face of it, Germany not according to an authoritative source seems to be an acceptance not only of the points of the president's declaration in January, but also of his subsequent statements. It may thus be said to look as if the Germans meant acceptance but, also, it was pointed out the real difficulty is that Germany has hitherto shown an utter disregard of obligations to speak the truth or keep her word. The phraseology of the note, it is held, does not make it definitely clear if the president's terms are accepted outright or are only regarded as a basis for discussion.

The reply was received in London.

Claresholm Art Studio

We beg to announce that we are open for any kind of Photographic work, specializing in Farm Scenes, Threshing and Stock. The Studio is open for engagements any time, by appointment or otherwise. Group and Children's Portraits a specialty.

Amateur work done. All work finished promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and see us whether you want any work done or not. Sun or rain. Photos took like you look—or better.

EDLUND & FRASER

too late last night to become generally known outside the theatre, and post-announcements, where at first gladly it was accepted as meaning peace.

After its publication in the morning papers, however, expressions of suspicion were heard on all sides. Many searched the note for some evidence that it might be a ruse to save the German armies from utter destruction, but most of the people are waiting an authoritative lead before forming a definite opinion.

"Unconditional surrender" is rapidly gaining popularity with the average citizen as a reason to the German document, and many would not be satisfied with anything less.

This feeling is accentuated by the German attempt to destroy Cambrai and the raising of villages by the means of their great mortar, as well as by the sinking of the Lusitania—all these being acts from which no military advantage could be gained. The only did not surprise soldiers on far from the front. Officers and privates alike are firm in the opinion that the Germans have received a knockout blow and know it and is willing to save anything possible from the wreck. The chessmen were crowded this morning in the expectation that some reference to the situation would be made in the afternoon.

While counting it as a nominal acceptance of President Wilson's terms as a great step towards the subject, surrender Germany, the point enters into the discussion here, that the terms of Great Britain, and its dominions as well as France, also count. It is considered that there is no doubt Germany found herself with the loss of the bulk of her army, caught in the pincers of the avenging allied armies without any assurance of their escape, and thus, the view is taken in some quarters that the terms of evacuation must include the surrender of those armies unconditionally.

America, it is recognized, has saved the cause of the allies, the Sunday Observer says, but it points out that without Great Britain, not even America could have saved it any more than it could have been saved without France, and that the part played by each of these countries has been vital.

WILSON DECLINES TO BE DRAWN INTO GERMAN TRAP

Washington, Oct. 13.—The following is the text of President Wilson's reply:

"Sir.—In reply to the communication of the German government, dated the 12th instant, which you handed to me today, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer: 'The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States, America in his address to the congress of the United States on January 8, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justify the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the 10th and 12th of October, 1918. It must be thoroughly understood that the process of execution and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment, and advice of the military advisors of the government of the United States and the allied governments, and the president feels it his duty to say that no armistice can be agreed by the United States which does not provide, absolute satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present supremacy of the armies of the United States and the allies in the field.'

"He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments."

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in."

"At the very time the German gov-

(Continued on page 2)

Annable's Weekly Store News

59--Designer--59

One of the finest, most up-to-date ladies' journals for only 59c for the year. This brings this most interesting magazine to only 5c a copy—just one-third of the regular price. It contains many stories written by noted authors, valuable household articles and cooking recipes, and the latest fashions for women and children. Call or phone your order.

W.D. Annable, Departmental Store

License No. 8-8611

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Four vital food words just now are—Canning, Bottling, Drying, Storing. Regular shipments of FRESH FRUIT right from the B.C. Orchards.

Don't stop preserving because of sugar prices; it will be cheap in the long run.

Call and see us when at the store. Our stock in all lines will interest you.

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DEPARTMENTAL STORE, CLARESHOLM

Community Plate A complete selection Pattern. We will order you any pieces you wish in any other Pattern. We also carry Reliance Plate in the popular Extra Pattern. This is a medium grade made by the Community Co.

A few Waterman's Ideals just received. Get yours early as the supply is limited. Waterman's Ink.

VICTOR RECORDS AND VICTROLAS

Come in and hear the latest popular songs and instrumental pieces. Buy the Tungs-Tone Stylus. It does away with changing needles—10c package.

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Jeweller, Clareholm



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NO ARMISTICE WITHOUT COMPLETE SURRENDER OF FOE

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Germany has extended its hand to surrender, not to the foe who hammered her into submission, but to the one enemy who, by his kindly offered and whose personal claim for damages will necessarily prove the most moderate. Yet to surrender could be more complete, more sudden, and for these reasons we must hold it in suspicion. The Times thus summarizes its view on the latest German peace move. Continuing, it adds:

"Many rivers of blood have soaked into the soil of France and Belgium since President Wilson enunciated his fourteen points. The ravages of Attila and even those of the earlier stages of the German invasion, and occupation have been cast in the shade. Yet, the fourteen items which Germany now accepts contain no specific provision for any single one of the manifold crimes, nor do they make any reference to the arrangement of the master criminals who inspired the organized atrocities. Before President Wilson accepts the role of intermediary now thrust upon him, we trust he will see fit to remind the German chancellor that each and all of these problems must be faced."

Reynolds' newspaper says that if Germany thinks all that now remains is to huddle about the conditions of the conference, a very great disillusionment awaits her. "The allies have points in addition to President Wilson's fourteen points, such as the payment to the uttermost farthing for devastation wrought in France." These it says, will be demanded, and explanation for the crimes like the torpedoing of the *Leinster* by the handing over of German ships to replace those sunk by the sea.

If there is any armistice, it must be tantamount to unconditional surrender. And, finally, until the German people can down the Junkers for good, the allies will continue to obtain a victory so overwhelming that these men shall be broken and disgraced."

Lloyd's News says that the willingness of the German chancellor to accept the President's fourteen points reveals Germany in chastened spirit. "But it does not follow," says this paper, "that President Wilson will recommend that the entire grant an armistice without solid guarantees. To grant an armistice, now would mean the impending German military disaster. Therefore, suspension of hostilities, must be accompanied by some visible signs of defeat, such as the occupation of Metz and bridge heads at the Rhine. Marshall Foch can be trusted not to allow Germany to trick him."

The National News says: "Apparently the Potsdam powers failed to realize that they are not and are never again likely to be in a position to suggest any condition. The only peace possible is that dictated by the allies."

The Weekly Dispatch, in its comment, says: "The Huns suggest that President Wilson bring about a meeting of a mixed commission, for making necessary arrangements concerning evacuation, whatever that means. To this the answer is 'Get out.' No arrangements are necessary. Men who believe in God cannot bargain with fiends who seek the *Leinster*."

While the London public today would generally be disposed to await an authoritative lead on the German reply to President Wilson, expressions of suspicion of Germany's purpose, were heard on all sides. "Unconditional surrender" as the allied response seemed to be rapidly gaining in popularity with the average citizen as the note was discussed.

HUNDREDS PERISH WITH SINKING OF PASSENGER SHIPS

LONDON, Oct. 11.—According to the latest estimate, 40,000 persons perished when the passenger liner *Leinster* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The vessel carried 400 passengers and a crew of about 70 men.

Dublin, Oct. 11.—Of the 145 women and children aboard the *Leinster*, when she was destroyed by a German submarine Monday, 16 have been accounted for, seven of them have died since they were brought to port.

An Atlantic Post, Oct. 11.—Fifty survivors of the steamer *Thiodor*, formerly the German steamer *Camille Lerkenberg*, torpedoed while on her way to France, arrived in London today on a British freight steamer.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Ten officers and 103 enlisted men of the American steamer *Thiodor*, sunk by an enemy submarine September 29, were reported missing in an announcement today by the navy department. The vessel was last seen by the ship's crew, Frank L. Miller, Oakland, Calif., and Julius H. Pukler, Fresno, N. C., were taken prisoner by the German crew. London, Oct. 11.—The sinking of the Japanese steamship *Hirano Maru*

and the Dublin mail boat *Leinster* mark incidents of a new submarine campaign which the Germans launched about 10 days ago, according to the Mail. It adds that at that time renewed submarine activity became evident in various directions, notably along the routes followed by steamers carrying American troops.

It is reported that the new U-boats are much larger, and more heavily armed than any which have been sent out previously by Germany. Among the subjects on board the *Leinster* is Lady Alexandra, Phyllis Hamilton, daughter of the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn.

FRENCH WOMEN AND WAR CHILDREN

The manner in which Belgian and French women have been able to "mother" the children who have become victims in one way and another of the cruelties and atrocities, is nothing short of wonderful. With sorrow of their own sufficient to warrant their spending the remainder of their lifetime relieving these noble women forgot everything except the pressing need of rescuing these children from starvation or slavery, disease, or an orphanage without guardians. The war of 1911 started French women in the work of caring for the child victims of that time. From infancy, through school age those boys and girls were guarded and guided so that they might become worthy citizens of France. That society, known as the "Oeuvre de la Croix Rouge" which has adopted into an inextinguishable factor in national life. Dating back to pre-war times, also, are the "Maternal Canteens" and the "Goutte de Lait" which have greatly increased their activities during the war.

But quite apart from the three societies named, and springing into existence solely because of the unprecedented brutality of Hunish warfare, is an organization of French women known as "L'Accueil Français" whose sole object is the care of the children belonging to the invaded districts. Madame Manger the secretary, has managed to find homes for 15,000 such children. If only, but pauses to recall the population of well known towns and villages it becomes possible to realize, in a faint degree the task French women have taken upon themselves, remembering also that the number of deserted children in this district runs into the hundred thousand. Madame Michel, wife of the Governor of Paris, became president of "L'Assistance a la Mere" which was formed during the first year of the war by uniting several societies, all for immediate work in 1914. This way overlapping was avoided.

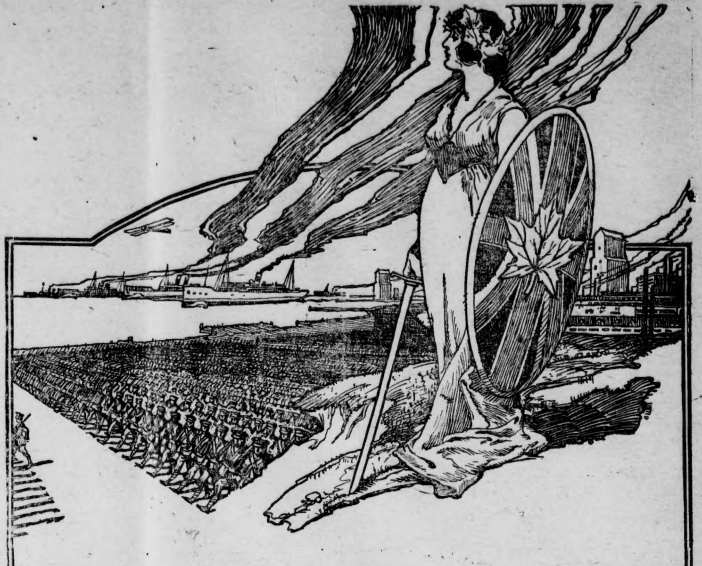
Two English long resident in Paris have rendered valuable service in the care of Orphans of the Army by co-operating with French women. These women visited America in 1916 and collected enough money to care for 50,000 children. The plan pursued has been the children in France their nearest kin. So successfully has this work been carried on it is practically impossible now to find a war orphan provided with a home to what they will not go to in France, or in the whole world, for that matter can over-dispel the dark cloud that hangs over France. The tragedy of thousands who can never return, those who have died by the wayside when forced to flee from home before the oncoming Germans, or who could not survive in that long and shameful pilgrimage into slavery worse than death. Thousand, have disappeared, because separated from their families, and years will be needed to trace their whereabouts.

The Women's societies in France have taken over this task, which is far too heavy for the government at present. The National Council of Frenchwomen have 650 people working at the head office in Paris, co-operating with the Prefects of the provinces and the feminine societies in every district in France. So far they have made over 400,000 investigations, having traced over 50,000 cases. This same society succeeded at last, by appealing to the Pope, and to the King of Spain to interfere, in getting 300 young girls who had been deported to Germany sent back to their homes. This number is a mere drop in the bucket, but it is nevertheless encouraging to the workers.

Closely related to this question of the children is that of their unfortunate relatives who have become refugees. "Leuvre Parisienne" has given hospitality in Paris to over 100,000 such charges. They are lodged in blocks of model flats with every convenience, everything done for their comfort and happiness, and employment found for those able to work. Their children are, also, cared for, if necessary.

THE BELGIAN FOOD SITUATION

The world is apt to forget that there are 10,000,000 people, Belgians of French, who have to be fed and clothed by the sheer spirit of what



Why Canada must borrow money to carry on

Because Canada has put her hand to the plow and will not turn back:—

—our country is in the war on the side of liberty and justice and will stay in it till complete victory is won and the unspeakable Hun is smashed and beaten to the ground;

—a nation at war must make tremendous expenditures in cash to keep up her armies and supply them with munitions, food and clothing;

—Canada must finance many millions of dollars of export trade in food, munitions and supplies which Britain and our allies must have on credit;

—for these purposes Canada must

borrow hundreds of millions of dollars—

And, this money must be borrowed from the people of Canada:—

Therefore, Canada will presently come to her people for a new Victory Loan to carry on.

Canadians will loan the money by again buying Victory Bonds.

The national safety, the national honor and the national well-being require that each and every Canadian shall do his duty by lending to the nation every cent he can spare for this purpose.

Be ready when the call comes to see your country through in its great war work

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

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we call humanity in the rest of the white people. Importing war news has not altered the position of the most of them. There are children who have never known anything but the life of peace. They have been many years ago, but the French did nothing in that line for two years after the war had begun. They now have 18,000 dogs trained or in training. These are cared for by the Blue Cross, which, at the request of the French Government, has attached a dog hospital to all the Blue Cross bases, hospitals in France where horses are treated. All dogs named by the French army are received at these bases, disinfected and quarantined. They are then assigned for duty of training.

FRENCH WAR DOGS

Terriers are used to free the trenches of rats, and the larger dogs are used for patrol work, to police prisoners, as first aids to ambulance for appliances and water, to seek out wounded men in shell holes and at least, the cost will be nearly \$250,000,000. The Dutch and Spanish governments, through their agents in Belgium will see that the food and sleighs and light transport. Perhaps

most important of all are the messenger dogs, which can travel where men cannot go, and exceed any other messenger except the pigeon in speed. They travel through the barage, making 25 or 30 miles an hour, and are, literally, "faithful to death," striving even when wounded to perform their allotted task. No one would question for an instant the fine appreciation which has caused the French Government to "mention" its dogs in despatches. So far, over 1,000 French dogs have been treated at the hospitals. All operations on dogs and horses are performed under anaesthetics by trained veterinarians. The town of Moseley lately presented to Lady Smith-Barrow, president of the Blue Cross fund, a cheque for 1,500 pounds, which is the first instalment of its subscription towards this fine work. Moseley is a town of only 8,000 inhabitants.

NOTICE

Whereas, J. James P. Strang of Claresholm, in Alberta, Farmer, on the owner of Block 50 plan Claresholm 147 N and whereas there was on said land when I purchased it and still remains on Watrous engine with no number plate but with number 2118 painted on the side and whereas, I have made diligent inquiry but have been unable to trace the owner of same and am unable to get rid of said engine from said land and whereas said engine constitutes a nuisance:— This is to give notice that unless said engine is claimed before Wednesday 23rd day of October, 1915, I do proceed to have the same sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in the Town of Claresholm at 2 p.m. on said 23rd day of October.

Dated at Claresholm in the Province of Alberta this 15th day of October, 1915.

JAMES P. STRANG,
Claresholm, Alta.

Bar barbarism by buying Victory Bonds.

W. M. CLEMENSON

DEERING AGENCY

Mr. Farmer:—

Beautify your premises—by putting your name or the name of your farm, on that nice new barn you have. We have in stock now a supply of metal letters which will add much to the looks of your barn, and which will wear for years. Call us up, we will put them on for you.

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Can furnish you with LUMBER from the yard at low prices or in CAR LOTS at wholesale prices. We OWN and OPERATE our own MILLS and can guarantee the quality of our lumber. Orders filled promptly. Give us a trial and we will save you money

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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Editor

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1918

THE CASE FOR THRIFT

The case for thrift in Canada at the present time may be briefly summed up. The country has been in a state of unaccounted prosperity for the past two or three years, owing, it is quite clear, to unusual war conditions. Wages have been high, profits are large and there is a total absence of unemployment. Very many workers are earning more than ever before and thousands are wage-earners for the first time. With all this prosperity and the fact that they are not accustomed to judicious disposal of their money, many spend their entire savings recklessly on the assumption that this prosperity will go on forever. The appeal is to the people of Canada to immediately undertake a vigorous campaign of personal thrift, to abstain from the purchase of luxuries, non-essentials, and to endeavor to accumulate as great a saving as possible. Naturally many people will say they are now living so economically as they can and that their standard of living has actually been lowered owing to the high prices of articles of food and clothing. This may be true, but it does not alter the fact that they are still much extravagant and that this, which is a dangerous degree, is a reminder of the temporary character of the prosperity and the peril of the period of readjustment that will follow peace. The practice of thrift by the Canadian people now will bring a large accumulation of national savings to secure us individually and collectively against any trying changes that might occur in the economic situation. It would make possible the continuance of Canada's splendid part in the war and the maintenance of our war financing on its present sound basis. The elimination of luxuries and non-essentials would be a matter of fact, release labor and material for war purposes instead of using them for great and scarce necessities for things that we could do without. The examples of other countries should inspire Canadians to much greater effort in thrift. France has been able to face her four years of terrible trial by reason of her background of personal thrift. Great Britain is practicing it as perhaps never before. The United States is fast piling up vast sums of money for the use of her army and the other armies of the world. Canada has done much to finance her own part in the war but no one can say that the limit of saving has been reached, or even approached.

FINANCING THE WAR FROM OUR OWN POCKETS

During the first year of the war Canada was content to secure needed money elsewhere, but as the conflict lengthened and other nations felt the financial pinch the necessity of necessity as well as self-reliance, demanded the flotation of loans at home. The flotation of raising war loans since then has been of increasing importance. The first domestic war loan, issued in November, 1915, was immediately successful, resulting in bank subscriptions of \$25,000,000 and public subscriptions of \$78,729,200 or a total of \$103,729,200. This in face of an objective of but \$60,000,000 was most gratifying.

By the following summer another domestic loan was floated and a call for \$100,000,000 brought in \$201,444,800 of which \$60,000,000 was from the public and \$141,444,800 from the post office. In March, 1917, the third Canadian war loan was floated. The call was for \$150,000,000 and \$260,785,000 was realized, of which \$60,000,000 was from the banks and the balance, from the public. It will thus be seen that the part played by the public greatly increased in each issue.

The greatest success was in November, 1917, when the fourth loan was triumphantly floated. The request again was for \$150,000,000 and all from the public, but the subscriptions amounted to \$195,250,000. The interest of the public was demonstrated in remarkable degree, for while there were 24,862 subscribers to the first loan, 24,526 to the second and 46,869 to the third. In the fourth no fewer than 89,955 subscribers were registered, or in every 3.6 of the population of the Dominion.

Ontario headed the list of the provinces as was natural for her large population. Her 263,000 subscribers were responsible for \$294,183,400, compared with \$248,745,000 from 126,254 subscribers in Quebec, \$232,350,000 from 78,585 subscribers in Manitoba; \$211,777,000 from 73,475 subscribers in Saskatchewan \$131,347,000 from 56,565

subscribers in British Columbia; \$18,388,156 from 37,521 subscribers in Nova Scotia, \$142,183,400 from 64,117 subscribers in Alberta, \$1,465,330 from 26,463 subscribers in New Brunswick and \$2,231,350 from 5,500 subscribers in Prince Edward Island. Manitoba is slightly led with a subscription, from one in every 7 people in the province.

BUY CONTINUED PROSPERITY

Before our last Victory Loan financial experts were dubious as to the ability of Canada to raise the money, borrow abroad. It was necessary that she have a large available capital to finance credits for British and foreign war orders. Canada was thrown on her own resources and appealed to her citizens.

The remarkable over-subscription of the 1917 Victory Loan completely changed the uncertain outlook which prevailed. It gave a new impetus to agriculture, commerce and industry. It invigorated our efforts in the war. It allowed our provincial governments, municipal and other borrowers to finance their requirements at home. In short, it gave another lease of life to the activities of the Dominion.

The Victory Loan of 1918 will accomplish the same purpose. If the ready response of the large and small investor, demands the immediate economic future of Canada. Every one's prosperity is involved. Prepare to buy continued Prosperity in Victory Bonds.

WAR-TIME PROSPERITY

Some day war industries will find their special occupation gone. With the end of war, or even some day, Great Britain supplies her own needs, will come an end to the outflow of war munitions, which is forcing over the country. Hundreds of thousands of men and women directly engaged in war work will have turned to other occupations. Employment must be found also for the army of returned soldiers. No doubt many undertakings which have been suspended during the war will be revived, and many industries which have been handicapped by the war will again flourish in full vigor. But while war work will end so suddenly, the chance to a peace basis cannot be completed in a week or a month. There will be a period of transition which will bear hardly upon many who have made no provision against unemployment. If they are wage-earners, or against the trade depression which may ensue on a curtailment of expenditures. Canada is too fundamentally sound and too naturally wealthy to be given a setback of long duration. Her basic industries, agriculture, will not be radically affected by a return to peace conditions. But many Canadians, particularly in the cities and towns, who are depending upon war-created property will later regret their improvidence if they have saved nothing against the trying time ahead.—Toronto Globe.

THE POLLY OF IT

Our whole industrial life, at the present time is absolutely abnormal. It is estimated that there are now over 200,000 people employed in the munitions industry alone. It is quite a common thing for three or four members of one household to be engaged in munitions making, and to be earning a total weekly pay-roll of an amount that would in pre-war days, have been deemed widely incredible.

Conditions like these cannot last. With the termination of the war there is bound to come a certain period of readjustment, whether long or short, during which unemployment will probably assume more or less formidable dimensions. Unless all history's lessons are learned, there is a danger that by a time of acute depression when the war is over, the social and economic conditions of the individual citizen to save, save, save, and to be ready to guard against possibilities. The "free spender" of "easy money" made in war-time is not getting the right way to enable himself to weather the storm in the straightened and strenuous days that may be coming sooner than he thinks. Thrift, is at all times a virtue. Today the lack of it, on the part of our own people, is not merely folly but a crime.—Montreal Herald.

Bar Barbarism by buying Victory Bonds.

NOTIFICATION IN INFLUENZA

The Provincial Board of Health has declared epidemic (Spanish) influenza and pneumonia to be notifiable diseases. Reg. 1 (41) of the Provincial Board of Health. Physicians are requested to notify the Provincial Health Officer of their Health District. Local Health Officers are requested to notify the Provincial Board of Health daily.

Are you saving for Victory Bonds?

WILSON

CANADA'S BEST

Factory Branch: **LETHBRIDGE**
Hull Block

ALBERT E. STRANGE
Licensed Auctioneer

Farm Sales a Specialty

Music Lovers Amazed by Edison's Daring Test

All told, 2,000,000 music lovers in Canada and the United States, on more than 1,000 different occasions, have gone to one of their local theatres filled with curiosity regarding a startlingly novel musical recital to which they had been invited.

In each case they have come away amazed at the almost unbelievable demonstration which had taken place before their very eyes, and said—the most daring test of a photograph or talking machine ever made. They saw a noted Edison artist stand beside

The NEW EDISON
"The Phonograph with a Soul"

They heard the instrument sing in the artist's voice—in other words, *recreate* his voice. Presently the artist began to sing more and more softly, until he was actually *recreating* the human voice in its faintest shade of difference between the actual voice and the Re-Creation. Then, suddenly and without warning, the artist sang, leaving the instrument to continue the air alone. Only by watching the artist's lips did the audience know that he had ceased singing and that they heard the instrument alone. This is the famous Edison Tone Test.

Only Edison makes this test. Only Edison can make this test, because only the New Edison actually *recreates* the human voice and the music of human-played instruments with every tone quality and every shade of expression. Ordinary phonographs, and talking machines, merely *reproduce*.

If you have not been fortunate enough, to witness an Edison Tone Test, you may at least hear Edison's wonderful new phonograph at our store. Make the time to visit your convenience.

O. L. Reinecke, - Claresholm, Alta.

NOTICE OF IMPOUNDED ANIMAL

Notice is hereby given that one dark red and white cow, left ear cropped, branded G on left shoulder, R 7 on left hip; and one red heifer calf with left ear cropped and bar on left hip, have been impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned on the S. E. 14-15-28 W. 4.

S. BACKUS,
Pound-keeper.

NOTICE OF IMPOUNDED ANIMAL

Notice is hereby given that one bay gelding branded G on right shoulder, was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned on the S. E. 14-15-28 W. 4, on the 17th day of August, A.D. 1918.

Given under my hand at Claresholm this 19th day of August, 1918.

OLE RUSTAD, Pound-keeper.

Claresholm U.F.A. Co-Operative Asso'n Ltd.

ON HAND

Farmers desiring to purchase Oats and Hay are asked to place their Orders at once.

Agts. for U.C.G. Forkner Cultivator
The Great Western Weed Killer,
Order at once. Prices on application.

A Carload of Winter Apples will arrive in a few days. Order early.

R. S. Law

Manager

CLARESHOLM GARAGE
LIMITED**Where Service is Pre-Eminent**

A satisfied customer is the most valuable asset any Company can have. Our aim at all times is to please our customers.

Satisfaction stands above everything else when your work is entrusted to us.

If for any reason at any time you have occasion to feel you are not satisfied tell us as this is the only means we have of finding out where we are at fault, this also gives us an opportunity of making the matter right with you.

When you want anything in the line of accessories, tires, tubes, knee rugs etc., remember our stock is as complete conditions will permit.

P.S. We expect a shipment of knee rugs in at any time watch for window display.

See our office window for a few specials we are offering at greatly reduced prices.

EXTRA SPECIAL

The Mail order houses sell a special 30x31 tube for \$3.25 to which you must add your express and money order charges besides having to wait a week or ten days.

We will sell you this tube for the same price namely \$3.25 with no charges to add and no waiting

Home of the Ford Car with Ford Service**CLARESHOLM GARAGE LIMITED**

Phone 73

Claresholm, Alberta

DOMINION LYCEUM

AT CLARESHOLM
Season of 1918-19

THE ATTRACTIONS:---

Ward Waters
Grathwell

Cordovas
Beverlys

The Ward Waters Company

I. O. O. F. Hall

***Tuesday Evening, Oct. 22**

Season Tickets - - \$2.00

For Sale at Reinecke's Drug Store

Claresholm Local News

Bar barbarism by buying Victory Bonds.

Ans Simpson spent Thanksgiving in Calgary.

Ward Waters Company, Claresholm, October 22nd.

T. Bernard was in Macleod this week serving on the jury.

The Mosley house was sold last week to Mr. Harry Thomas.

Mrs. Elmer Jones visited friends in Calgary on Thanksgiving Day.

R. S. Breton and wife motored to Medicine Hat on Monday last.

R. Towell, of Stavron, informs us that he has some good hay to sell.

Earl Towell was in town on Wednesday looking after business interests.

Remember the Ward Waters entertainment on Oct. 22. Don't miss it.

Mr. Torbit is improving gradually after his operation is Calgary hospital.

Mrs. Mabel Barber was a visitor at Lebridge for Thanksgiving week end.

Rev. Aylward is supplying the Presbyterian pulpit for several Sundays.

T. D. Lewis and O. J. White were serving on the jury this week at Macleod.

Mrs. H. B. Duffy has been on the sick list this week, but is improving in health.

J. W. Hallett and wife and Mr. N. Leonard were Calgary visitors on Thanksgiving Day.

Ms. McKinney left last week in company with Alex Elgin to visit the Peace River country.

Mr. and Mrs. Redfern and Mrs. McCrimmon motored to Calgary and spent Thanksgiving there.

Lance Corp. Harold Owen, returned from the front, was in town this week reviewing old acquaintances.

Ben Webster, of Vancouver & St. John, staff, spent Thanksgiving Day with his friends in Calgary.

Dr. B. F. Steves arrived in town from Calgary on Tuesday night and spent a few days in town this week.

A. E. Strang has rented the house which is being vacated by Dr. Brewster and will live in town for the winter in the Harrison Hall.

A crossway has been put across Amundsen Avenue east of the track for which the near by residents are grateful.

H. B. Tilden has severed his connection with the Granum Hotel and is now engaged in real estate and insurance.

Lebridge and other towns were celebrating the peace runner which came through on Sunday, during Sunday and Monday.

The regular monthly meeting of the Potlatch Chapter, I.O.O.F., will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 22nd, at 3 p.m. in the Harrison Hall.

This district enjoyed a splendid rain on Tuesday night. Only 64 inches of rain fell. It will do a lot of good towards next year's crop.

The baseball game which was played on Monday between Carleton Place and Granum resulted in a score of 12 to 8 in favor of Carleton Place.

Miss Florence Beers graduate of the Hilton method of music, presided at the piano at the Methodist Church last Sunday in the absence of Miss Barber.

Mr. L. T. Torgeron arrived from the north on Monday morning. He expects to return to the Wainwright district next Friday for another few weeks.

J. W. Hallett purchased the lot and residence next to his own last week from O. J. White. Extensive improvements are planned on the building this fall.

Dr. Brewster is leaving at the end of the week for Calgary and is having a sale of furniture next Saturday. It looks as if Claresholm will be without a vet again.

A number of Claresholm men are attending meetings being held in Calgary on Friday, when Premier Minister White will speak on the Victory Loan and the need of it.

A number of hogs have been shot a few miles south of town. The gully crew, who are well known, ought to be brought to justice. It is a case, where the police might well do a little investigating.

Mr. D. Williams, of Walla Walla, Wash. is visiting his farm east of town. He has repaired his health and is looking quite well. The lower altitude of Washington seems to suit him better.

Mr. Isaac Leonard and family, and J. Reynolds left on Tuesday to motor to Los Angeles, Cal. They expect to be about two weeks on the trip. Mr. Reynolds, plans to make a new State hiker car for the trip.

Why not suspend the pound law until next spring? Cows ranging at large can now find good pasture and there is little in the pasture that can be hurt. In the interests of food conservation we believe this might be done.

There were many bargains picked up at the sale, conducted by Albert E. Strang last Saturday. A sale of household effects, the property of Dr. Brewster and others will be held in the warehouse opposite the Wilson on Saturday, the 18th. The sale is open for entries of anything you have to sell.

One of the "Walrus Zephyrs," for which Sunny Southern Alberta is famous blew all the dust out of the country last Friday. As usual, hay stacks and outbuildings were overturned, board walks and fences scattered about promiscuously, and it is reported that a garage or two were blown to pieces.

Serj. Cummings, returned veteran, was in town this week. He was wounded in the left arm and rendered unfit for further service. He left Claresholm at the beginning of the war with the first contingent and has been through a lot of heavy fighting, and received his promotion at the front. His many old friends were pleased to welcome him home again.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Mosley and two daughters left on Tuesday night for Los Angeles where they intend spending the winter. It is expected that Mr. Mosley will return next spring with the same outfit, that "Clareholm" was the best place on earth to live. At present they intend buying a home in Long Beach or near there.

Rev. H. Aylward, B.A., of Emerson, Man., will again occupy the pulpit of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church next Sunday both morning and evening. In the morning his subject will be "The Glory of God in the Face of Jesus Christ." In the evening he will speak more particularly to young people, subject "A Living or a Life-Which?" All young people are especially invited to this service. Sunday School and Bible class at the close of the morning service.

Bar barbarism by buying Victory Bonds.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Save for victory.

WANTED—Woman to work by the hour. Apply Travellers Inn, Claresholm. 2147.

FOUND—A child's bonnet. Owner can have same by calling Annabelle's store. 2147.

FOR SALE—Some sugar beets, splendid feed for cows and pigs. Apply box 170, Claresholm. 2147.

Be sure to secure your season tickets, and attend the Ward Waters Entertainment. I. O. O. F. Hall, on Tuesday evening, October 22nd.

A BARGAIN—1 Section, 2 miles from elevator, 270 acres summer fallow \$50 per acre, \$5000 cash. FRASER & PECK, Claresholm. 2147.

FOR RENT—4 room cottage west of school, vacant after Oct. 22nd, and small two room house. Enquire at cottage Sunday afternoon or phone H. Staveland—Mrs. J. M. Watson. 2147.

FOR SALE—40 h. p. McLaughlin Roadster, 60 h. p. five passenger McLaughlin Special, brand new, cord tires all around. A. N. International Stationary Gas Engine. Apply to Claude J. Amundsen, Claresholm. 2147.

FOR SALE—Potatoes and all kinds of winter vegetables. The winter vegetables for sale at the garden at 2 c. per pound. Bring your own sacks. Mrs. C. E. Lyons, on the McEwan place 4 miles southeast of town. 2147.

FOR SALE—or will trade for cattle or work horses, 23 spring pigs and three brood sows. W. J. Stark, Meadow Creek, S.W. — Ranch. 2147.

Are you saving for Victory Bonds?

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Secure Prompt Returns through Union Bank of Canada Drafts

When you ship your fruits, grain, livestock or any other

produce, secure prompt payment by putting through a Union Bank of Canada Draft on the Consignees. This is the business-like way, and will save you delayed payments and sometimes loss. The cost is trifling—see the Manager about it.

CLARESHOLM BRANCH

W. R. SHANKS, Manager.

Branch also at Barons

Claresholm Meat Market

DEALERS IN

Prime Beef, Pork, Mutton, Etc.
Fresh Fish in Season

WE SHIP HOGS EVERY WEDNESDAY

Fresh Vegetables Always on Hand

PHONE 11
CLARESHOLM D. A. ANDERSON, Prop.**S. L. FRASER & CO.**

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

Agents for the

GRAIN GROWERS' SECURITY COMPANY**Farmers' Fire & Hail Insurance Co.****Westchester Fire Insurance Co.****Wawanesa Fire Insurance Co.**

Opposite the Rex Theatre

Claresholm

PROVINCIAL SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

CLARESHOLM, Alberta

RE-OPENS**Tuesday, October 29, 1918**

The course extends over a period of two winters of five months each.

Courses are given in PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE and DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

No entrance examination is required.

THE COURSE IS ENTIRELY FREE

The minimum age of admission for boys is 15 years and for girls 16 years.

For Calendar and further particulars apply to

A. E. MEYER, L.L.B., Edmonton,
Supt. Schools of Agriculture.

W. J. STEPHEN, B.A., B.S.A., Claresholm,
Principal, School of Agriculture.

Dr. R. M. Riggs

RESIDENT DENTIST

4th Avenue Opp. Wilton Hotel

J. R. WATT, B.A.

Barrister, Notary Public

OFFICE:—THIRD AVENUE

Claresholm, Alberta

City Barber Shop

Located in the Wilton Hotel

R. L. Redfern, Prop**Builder and Contractor**

or Jobs by Day Work

FRED. VIDITO

Claresholm

Dr. A. T. Spankie

M.D., C.M.

Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat
SPECIALIST

—OFFICE—

Suite 121-122, New P. Burns Bldg.,
Cor. 8th Ave. and 2nd St. E.
CALGARY

Phones—Office M288. Home 9407
Innere and Home Street, Mainland
two Ege, Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Hospital,
New York City, 191-1914.

Specialist to Calgary School Board

DEATH RATE FROM SPANISH INFLUENZA HIGH

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—The local board of health at a late hour tonight ordered that all stores with a display of fruit, confectionery, stationery, book and drug stores to close at 4 o'clock every afternoon until further notice, and passed a resolution requesting wholesale houses and offices to close at the same hour. A communication was also sent to Sir George Foster, acting prime minister, requesting that government offices close at 4 o'clock. These steps were taken as a further effort to check the spread of influenza.

Representative retail merchants who met at the board of health, unanimously agreed to cooperate with the authorities.

While figures regarding the death rate on Monday were not obtainable, it is known that they were very high. Undertakers, when asked for an estimate, said they were too much rushed with business to stop and figure up how many funerals they had on hand.

An appeal for help came from Mayor Fisher at midnight.

"I want again to make it absolutely clear that people are now dying in our midst because they are not provided with proper care. They are not dying because we are not doing our best. We know where they are, but we have nobody to send."

"Killing sick, war soldiers, is very useful work but we are now asking the women of Ottawa to get in the trenches themselves."

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—Twenty-five new cases of the Spanish influenza were reported to the Winnipeg health authorities today, bringing the total number of citizens now suffering from the malady up to 106. Up to this afternoon no fresh cases had developed among the military here. The first death was reported today, the victim being W. H. Escott, president and general manager of the William H. Escott Ltd., manufacturers' agents and grocery brokers, who died at 10:30 this morning, aged 48. He leaves a widow, one son and one daughter.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 13.—One hundred and eighty cases of Spanish influenza were reported to the local health authorities here tonight. There were seven deaths today. Special meetings of the city council, which held today and stern measures are being taken to combat the disease. Hospitals, which are now filled with these and other cases can no longer be counted upon to house victims of the disease. Emergency hospital arrangements have been made at the University of British Columbia buildings. The council today approved of the decision of the local health authorities not to close public buildings, and schools.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 14.—Six deaths were reported today and over 40 new influenza cases admitted to the military barracks, being used as an emergency hospital.

Quebec, Oct. 15.—Four adults died here in the last forty eight hours in the same family of Spanish influenza. A man, his wife and child were found dead Sunday in a fishing camp near Lévis, two children were dying from Spanish influenza, and a cat belonged to the Club St. Anne and the dead Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and child. There were nine children in the camp when hunters accidentally discovered the actual situation.

Winnipeg, Oct. 15.—Spanish influenza has attacked a large number of people in Winnipeg today, half of this number being soldiers in a unit visiting Winnipeg. Four civilians and four soldiers have died of the malady.

Today's report shows 29 new cases and one death in Winnipeg. Schools, theatres and all public meeting places remain closed by law in Winnipeg and surrounding districts. It is believed that the disease will be checked within a few days.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—All Toronto public schools and colleges have been ordered closed in order to release doctors, nurses and teachers who are qualified V A's, to attend influenza cases. All dance halls and clubs are closed, but this has not been extended to the theatres and movies. Eight deaths from Spanish influenza occurred in city hospitals during the last twenty-four hours. Twenty-five medical health department officers and two medical officers are among those ill with the malady.

FRENCH WOMEN AND PEACE

The answer sent to the Women's Congress of the Hague in 1915 by the Women's National Council of France embracing 150 feminist associations and by the 80 federated suffrage societies bears reading at the present time. "How wonderful it is possible, says this document, 'for us at such a time as the present to greet women of the enemy countries and again take up with them the work so tragically interrupted! Have we not seen how the political crises and also against humanity perpetrated by their Government! Have they protested against the violation of Belgium, against the

criminal acts of their army and the army? If their voices have been raised it has been too feeble for their protestations to reach us. We can only resume to co-operate with them when they accept, as we do, respect and fight on the basis of all social life."

"We in France understand the dream of peace and understanding, if not universal at least European; we refused to desert those who pointed out to us the growing menace on the other side of the frontier. How we have been awakened to the reality you know, and history will keep the record for ever. Since events have proved the danger and fatality of a one-sided pacifism, we shall only resume our propaganda when the peace to come has given us effusions guaranteeing against the domination of one nation. But is this the moment to discuss peace? With sorrowful amazement we read your programme for an armistice. How can we think of such a thing while our provinces are still subject to the enemy's rule, and Belgium stands martyred before all eyes? Do you ignore what France demands of this Peace? She requires the freedom of the future, and that her enemy, forced by defeat, shall be made to recognize that their material strength has been crushed by the heroic defence of their victims."

It is not the women of France, mad. Had Russia's women been possessed of the same ideals and the same courage, what anxiety and sorrows would have been spared the Allies. It is reported that a German officer predicted that the war would end whenever the women concerned so decreed. French women and the women of the Allies are credited with determining that cessation of fighting shall mean peace and not merely an armistice.

OCTOBER RETROSPECT

(Experimental Farms Note.) Threshing in some parts of Canada is still in full swing and the first estimates of the crop will soon be available. The yield per acre is varying greatly in the different provinces according as the weather conditions have been favorable or otherwise. In contrast to the returns from a series of farms in which yields were compared, the yields per acre of these farms would be found to vary much more than the average yield per acre of the various provinces. The reason for this wider diversity is not weather conditions so much as the methods employed in growing the crop and the differences in varieties and seed.

It is absolutely essential if one is desirous of improving their crop yields that they know the exact yield in bushels per acre that their fields return. Guessing will not do. There has been too much guessing about this important question and many have fooled themselves to their own detriment. Many estimate their grain on the basis of the bushels shown. This method is without practical value. For instance, one sows at the rate of two and a half bushels per acre just as large or a larger yield than one sows at the rate of three or three and a half bushels per acre.

If a field has yielded only fifteen bushels of wheat or twenty bushels of oats, now is the time that the reason for such a low yield should be sought. The past season's work should be reviewed and it is still fresh in the mind. The factors that enter into the successful growing of a crop are many and varied and each should be considered such as the previous crop, the tillage operations, the treatment of the seed for disease, the rain fall, the variety sown, the quality of the seed, the date of seeding, etc.

It is not too late to be considered until you establish in your mind just what factors are responsible for the low yield. This cannot be done intelligently unless one knows exactly what his land has returned in bushels per acre. Just as each man is able to place his finger on the weak spot in his methods during the time he is in the field, respond in bushels of grain the next. Critical retrospect is invaluable in planning next year's operations.

FAIR FOOD PRICES

The Canada Food Board gives out the following information regarding the proposed fair price food program, on a plan similar to that now in effect in the United States:

How will the fair price food work? In effect it is a bid to hold. Each municipal area having appointed its committee, will take evidence exactly as in a public inquiry. From this it will learn the average price at which

merchants buy. Taking all local factors into consideration, the committee will decide on a fair price which the consumer should pay. This must give the retailer a reasonable profit. If the findings do not conform to the notion of the majority of consumers in the district, they have the means either of verifying the committee's decision, or of having it immediately revised in the light of local knowledge. Is not this the essence of local self-government, carried out a step farther than has ever yet been done in Canada.

Consumers will be made acquainted with fair prices by means of statements, usually in table form, published in the local newspapers. These prices given below were those in force in Massachusetts counties during the week beginning October 3rd.

Retail prices for 1913 food from \$10.75 to \$12.50 per barrel, consumer should pay from 6 1/2 to 8 cents per pound. Retail prices for barley flour from \$9.50 to \$12.00 per barrel, consumer should pay from 6 to 7 1/2 cents per pound. Retail prices for canned salmon from \$2 to \$2.35 per 12 ounce can, consumer should pay from 20 to 21 cents per can. Retailer has to pay pounds from \$2.50 to \$2.85 per 100 pounds, consumer should pay from 3 to 4 cents per pound.

IT PAYS TO FINISH PLOUTRY

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Few, with the present high price of feed no one can afford to sell birds and especially cockerels, in a this condition. The good prices are received. They must move them before they pay for the extra feed, and if there ever was a time when birds should be finished, it is now.

As a way measure the marketing of this chickens should be prohibited. The most expensive part of the bird is produce, and that which is of the best value for food is their meat. The chicken weight for the feed fed is the best as it is all edible, the necessity of putting this flesh on is evident.

Then at profitable weight at which to finish cockerels is when they weigh about 6 pounds, but even earlier birds may be fed with profit, as several experiments conducted at the Experimental farm this summer go to prove. Quality must of all kinds has been a good price. Hens have been selling as high as roosters and broilers have paid well. Leghorn cockerels at the Experimental Farm have been sold for about 2 pounds each, and because of being specially finished on milk, brought good returns and paid well for extra feed. Four different lots marketed August 12th, 12 birds, weighed 280 pounds, were fed for about ten days during which time they gained 90 pounds, weighing at the end of the feeding period 340 pounds. They consumed 180 pounds of mash and 24 gallons of buttermilk. The mash was composed of 2 parts corn meal, 1 part milking, and 1 part buckwheat screenings.

The cost of feed was 180 pounds at 4 cents per pound, \$7.20 and 24 gallons of milk at 5 cents per gallon, \$1.20, making a total of \$8.40 for feed and 24 gallons of buttermilk. The mash was composed of 2 parts corn meal, 1 part milking, and 1 part buckwheat screenings. The cost of feed was 180 pounds at 4 cents per pound, \$7.20 and 24 gallons of milk at 5 cents per gallon, \$1.20, making a total of \$8.40 for feed and 24 gallons of buttermilk. The mash was composed of 2 parts corn meal, 1 part milking, and 1 part buckwheat screenings.

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This meant a return of \$54.00 for the care of 452 birds for less than two weeks. It also showed that for every pound of increase in the live stock it took 10 pounds of mash and 4 pounds of milk or an average cost of 14 cents per pound of gain.

Widow and the Men

The Smiths had a hen which insisted upon neglecting her comfortable nest to lay a daily egg in the coal cellar.

"I can't think," said Mrs. Smith, as she and her small son John together hunted for that particular egg, "why this one hen persists in using the coal cellar."

"Why, that's easy mother," exclaimed John. "I suggest she's looking for the sign. 'Now is the time to lay in your coal.'—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Sixty tons of dressed reindeer meat was recently marketed in the United States. It is said to be the best meat, and although it has been used in wild game, it is as good as beef.

Are you saving for Victory Bonds?

TODD—HOWARD

On Monday, October 14, at Knox Presbyterian church, Lethbridge, Mrs. Myrtle E. Howard and Mr. George H. Todd were united in marriage by Rev. M. Burns.

The bride was attended by Miss Lena M. Todd, sister of the groom, and the groom by Mr. Alex Cameron, of Sturtevant. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Reynolds, of Neepawa, Man., and the groom a son of Major and Mrs. Thos. Todd, of Winnipeg. They will be visiting with their family here.

The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl pendant, to the bridesmaid a diamond ring set with small diamonds, and to the groomsmen a pair of gold cuff links.

The couple are at home to their friends at Clareholm, and the Review-Advertiser joins in wishing the couple a long and happy life.

COMMUNICATION

Dear Editor:—Who done it one to the least, done it into me.

Why not every Sunday service? I beg for a little space in your valuable paper to express from a thankful heart, my, and others appreciation to the choir of the Methodist Church, for last Sunday's real good hearty and cheering singing. I have not heard such good, full of expression singing for a long while, and as a traveler who would like, I should be able to judge. It was a great surprise to see the choir turning out in full force, and with the sincere intention to do their best.

What a cheer it must have been for those who are sad in anxiety about their beloved far away in danger and looking death into its face every minute in the day, and what deep drops for those who lost their beloved one already. Oh! please to cheer those every Sunday by coming in full force and sing to them.

Yours very thankful and cheering,

"MEMBER OF THE CHURCH"

Brewing operations of all kinds in the United States, will cease upon December 1, until further orders, and no further unaltered grains can be purchased for brewing purposes. The Food Administration has been directed to issue the necessary regulations.

If buying a car, be sure to see the New Model Studebaker. Very latest in body design. Entirely new car throughout. Small 4, five passenger. Light 6, five passenger. Big 6, seven passenger.

S. C. WILLIAMS, AGENT, Clareholm - Alta.

For Sale Some Pure Bred Berkshire Hogs. Apply to Albert E. Strange, Auctioneer.

For Sale At the Brewster Sale on Saturday, one Ford Car, fully equipped, in good condition.

Save for victory.

RAM LAMBS FOR SALE

Sixteen extra choice registered Ram Lambs for sale. Breeders will do well to use them.—FREMONT ANDERSON.

For Sale

For Sale—Extra good half section of wheat land, known as the Schram farm, 8 miles west of Clareholm, on the Star Line. Inquire of P. Down, phone 65 or 668, address P. O. Box 115, Clareholm.

For Sale

For Sale—Half section with 4 section less, 9 miles southwest of Granum, including houses and machinery. Good mixed farming, producing. Price \$24 per acre. For particulars apply to owner Box 109, Macleod.

For Sale

For Sale—Building site, that piece of land lying between the residence of Thomas Gray and the Roman Catholic Church, bounded on east by roadway and on the west by the race track.

Gas water and light readily available. Apply Clareholm Park Ass'n, Ltd.

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The Place to Buy Your

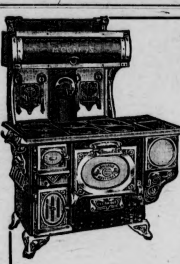
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SHOE REPAIR DEPARTMENT
SKILLED LABOR AND MODERN MACHINERY
FIRST-CLASS WORK

AGENT FOR CHEVROLET CARS

J. T. KINGSLEY, Clareholm



The Real Proof of a Range

The firebox of your range is the first and last proof of its usefulness and durability.

The Kootenay Range firebox is made of tough, pure semi-steel—in nine pieces to allow for expansion and contraction and to prevent cracking.

J. M. SOBY, Dealer, Clareholm

McClary's Kootenay Range

London St. John, N.B. Toronto Calgary Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver Saskatoon

Clareholm

Millinery Store

FALL OPENING

We invite your Inspection of New Goods. Dress and Tailored Hats in the Newest Shapes and Colors.

Lids for Kids in Great Variety

A. H. WALLIS

House Painter

Automobile painting a specialty. All kinds of furniture repaired and re-upholstered.

Four doors east of Methodist Church

For Sale—Extra good half section of wheat land, known as the Schram farm, 8 miles west of Clareholm, on the Star Line. Inquire of P. Down, phone 65 or 668, address P. O. Box 115, Clareholm.

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